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BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1950

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INDEX.

Ambulance Facilities	10, 11
Births and Birth Rate	8, 9
Clinics—Particulars of	12, 13, 14
Day Nurseries	14
Death Rate	8
Deaths—Selected	35
Diphtheria	36
Diphtheria Immunisation	35
Factories Act	21
Food—Inspection and Supervision of	27
Food—Poisoning	37
Food—Unsound	32
Food and Drugs Act	29
Health—Education	16
Home Help Service	14
Houses Built During the Year	26
Housing	24, 25, 26
Housing Welfare Report	26
Ice Cream	30, 31
Immunisation Clinics	13
Infant Mortality	8, 9, 10
Infectious Diseases—Prevalence and Control over	33
Infectious Diseases—Notification of	34
Infectious Diseases—Cases Admitted to Hospital	34
Infectious Diseases—Deaths from	34
Laboratory Facilities	16
Maternal Mortality	9
Medical Examinations of Council Employees	17
Members of the Council	3
Milk Sampling	28, 29
Milk Supply	27, 28, 29
Mothers' Club	16
Nursing in the Home	15
Outwork	22
Overcrowding	25
Premature Infants—Care of	15
Poliomyelitis	36
Public Cleansing	18
Rats and Mice—Destruction of	22
Rheumatism Clinic	15
Salvage	18, 19, 20
Sanitary Administration	23
Sanitary Circumstances	18
Scabies and Pediculosis	16
Staff	4
Statistics—General	8
Statistics—Vital	8
Statistics—Vital compared with England and Wales	9
Stillbirth Rate	8
Tuberculosis—Cases and Mortality	38
Vaccination	36
Water Supply	18

BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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MR. G. H. PEEL, 14, Hampden Grove, Beeston

Vice-Chairman :

MR. J. PALMER, 11, Bessell Lane, Stapleford

MRS. F. E. BRADLEY, 11, Trent Vale Road, Beeston
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MR. T. L. V. WHITE, 24, Park Road, Chilwell

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :
E. BEBBINGTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :
(a) (b) (c) (d) W. R. BROWNHILL

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :
(a) (b) D. T. JONES

Additional Sanitary Inspector.
(a) (b) D. J. SMITH

Rodent Officer :
H. LITTLEWOOD

Health Department Clerk-Typist :
(f) E. WINDASS

Pupil-Assistants in Health Department :
K. COLEMAN
M. YOUNG (in H.M. Forces from 12.7.49)

Clerk:
J. GRIMDITCH

Housing Welfare Department :

Housing Welfare Officer :
(e) P. A. HEWITT

Senior Shorthand Typist and Housing Enquiry Clerk :
B. M. CLAPHAM

Shorthand Typist :
M. TANNER (to 27.10.50.)
J. OXLEY (from 30.10.50)

- (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Joint Examination Board.
- (b) Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d) Sanitary Science (Buildings and Public Works) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e) Housing Management Diploma of Institute of Housing.
- (f) Diploma in Public Administration.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the health of the district for 1950.

It will be noted by reference to the table in Section "F" that while the total number of notifications of infectious disease was less than in any year since 1946, there was a marked increase in the number of cases of Whooping Cough. **Two of the 247 cases notified died. The death of these two infants stresses the fact that Whooping Cough is one of the most dangerous infections of early childhood and must not be treated lightly. The importance of seeking medical advice early and of adequate isolation cannot be emphasised too strongly.**

There was one case of typhoid during the year but owing to early diagnosis and isolation there was no spread. Laboratory tests were done upon the other members of the household, and these proved negative.

As in 1949, no action was required to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, as those aged people living in the district who were chronic sick or required care and attention volunteered to go into homes or hospital. The problem of finding accommodation for the aged remains acute. Where there is a social need for the priority admission of cases, the hospital and Local Health Authorities have asked the co-operation of the Local Authority officers in assessing need and in every case this has been given readily.

The Infantile Mortality Rate has fallen considerably, but 45% of the total deaths were due to respiratory infection. It is observed,

however, that in none of these cases was sub-standard housing a causal factor.

There is a great deal of morbidity within the district which can be traced to overcrowding and sub-standard housing conditions. The need in many cases is greatest where the applicant ^{FOR REHOUSING} is a householder. The time may well be ripe for these people to be given the same consideration as the non-householder in similar circumstances.

Mr. Hewitt, Housing Welfare Officer has again kindly consented to record the work done by his department during the year.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the continued encouragement of the members of the Council, the valuable assistance of my colleagues in other Departments, and the guidance and help of Dr. Tibbits, the County Medical Officer of Health.

I should also like to record my sincere thanks to Mr. W. R. Brownhill (Chief Sanitary Inspector) for his willing co-operation and to all members of the Health Department for their excellent team work.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

E. BEBBINGTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEWEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my report for 1950, my ninth year in the service of this Authority.

The figures and explanations in the body of the report are an indication of the continuous work being done by your inspectors to improve and maintain at as high a standard as possible the housing, feeding, and working conditions of the people of the district.

Food. It is now over a year since Byelaws were adopted in the district for securing clean conditions and practices in the handling of food, and these are proving of great assistance. The Clean Food Guild, referred to last year as a possibility, has now become an established fact and will I am sure prove a great boon in our crusade to obtain hygienic practices in food handling, not only in the shop, but also in the home. It is being supported quite enthusiastically by the various branches of the food trades.

Salvage. Last year's record figure for sales of salvaged materials has again been broken, and this year (ending 31.3.51), the rate fund benefitted by over £3,750.

May I close by expressing my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support, to Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith for their loyalty and hard work, to the clerical staff of the Department for their efficiency, and to Dr. Bebbington and my colleagues in other Departments for their help, and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. BROWNHILL,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION "A"

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District in Acres	6,482
Population (Registrar General's estimate— mid 1950) :—	
Home population (all ages) including members	
of the armed forces stationed in the area ..	49,470
Number of Inhabited Houses (according to Rate books) ..	14,789
Rateable Value	£294,332
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£1,170

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the Vital Statistics for the year relating to Net Births and Deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers.

		Males	Females	Total
Live Births	Legitimate ..	390	370	760
	Illegitimate ..	15	15	30
	Total	405	385	790
Stillbirths	Legitimate ..	13	7	20
	Illegitimate ..	2	0	2
	Total	15	7	22
Deaths (at all ages)		267	245	512
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Legitimate ..	12	8	20
	Illegitimate ..	—	—	—
	Total	12	—	20

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ..	16.41
STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) ..	27.09
DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ..	10.35

The following tables compare the Birth, Death, Infant Mortality and the Maternal Mortality Rates over the past five years.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	22.1	23.1	19.8	17.31	16.41
DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	10.0	10.2	9.6	9.07	10.35
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE— (deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births)	37.6	41.2	54.4	44.4	24.05

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Numbers of Deaths Registered		Rate per 1,000 Total Births (live and still)				
From Sepsis 1950	From Other Causes—1950	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1	—	3.9	0.91	1.05	1.17	1.23

The birth rate is the lowest since 1939, but is in excess of that for England and Wales as a whole.

The death rate is higher than at any time since 1940. It will be noted, however, that 47% of the deaths occurred in people over 70 years of age and 68% in individuals who had passed their 60th birthday.

The Infantile Mortality Rate has fallen remarkably and is considerably lower than at any other recorded time. It is well below the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

The following table compares the birth, death, infant mortality and maternal mortality rates for this district with those of England and Wales as a whole.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
Beeston and Stapleford	16.41	10.35	24.05	1.23
England and Wales	15.8	11.6	29.8	.86

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

CAUSE	No. of CASES
Prematurity	6
Congenital Deformity—(a) Atelectasis	2
(b) Atresia of Oesophagus	1
Pneumonia or Acute Bronchitis	9
Gastro-enteritis	1

CAUSE	No. OF CASES			
Asphyxia (due to overlying)	..	..	..	1
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	..	..	..	1
Marasmus	..	..	..	1
Asphyxia neonatorum	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	2
Multiple congenital deformity	..	..	..	2
Congenital heart disease	..	..	..	1

It will be observed that 42% of the deaths were due to prematurity or congenital defects.

The child who died from gastro-enteritis came from a sub-standard home in which there was defective maternal care.

There were nine neo-natal deaths (those occurring in the first month of life). Of these, six were premature and five suffered from congenital defects, while one died from shock following a difficult labour.

In three cases there was insufficient or no ante-natal care.

SECTION "B"

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(a) Provided by the County Council

Details of these services are provided for information by courtesy of the County Council.

Ambulance Facilities. The Nottinghamshire County Council have a comprehensive co-ordinated Ambulance Service covering the whole of the administrative County Area.

The ambulance requirements of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District are in the main covered by the vehicles and personnel of the Beeston Ambulance Depot. The vehicle establishment of this Depot is four ambulances and one sitting case car. Since the inception of the National Health Service and the provision of a free Ambulance Service the demand for ambulance transport has steadily increased. The following will compare the demand during 1949 and 1950.

Calls					1950	1949
Accident and Emergency	..	..		989		
Other	..	..	..	5,679	6,668	6,446
Patients Garried						
Accident	..	..	..	279		
Emergency	..	..	..	730		
Treatment	..	..	..	6,182		
Infectious	..	..	..	109		
Maternity	..	..	..	191		
Other	..	..	..	53	7,544	6,729
Total Mileage involved	..	..			77,640	75,981

Not all the patients resided in the area of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District Council.

Methods by which the Public may obtain an Ambulance :—

- (a) IN EMERGENCY. Dial "O" (or 999 where the appropriate facility has been provided—the disc on the instrument will indicate this) and ask for "Ambulance." The telephone number, as indicated on the instrument, and the caller's name and address should be given when requested. The Exchange will connect the caller with the main station concerned. The nature of the emergency and the address or exact location in the case of an accident) to which the ambulance should be sent, should be clearly stated.

All urgent calls for accidents, sudden illness or maternity will be answered without question, and the Main Station will provide an ambulance either directly or through a Sub-Station.

- (b) NON-URGENT CALLS. These should be made to the County Ambulance Control, by dialling or asking for Nottingham 88771. Such calls, including routine hospital attendances, etc., will only be accepted when supported by a recommendation as to need from a Doctor, Nurse, Midwife, Dentist, or other responsible person. The following information should be given by a person making a call :—

His or her name and address,

Name and address of patient,

Patient to be conveyed from.....
to..... (Place or address in each case).

Time and date of ambulance required,

Type of case or nature of illness.

In these cases as much notice as possible should be given.

THE USE OF MESSENGERS.

Instead of telephoning, messengers may be sent direct to any station, sub-station or depot, but in emergency the method described above is preferable. It is to be emphasised that the dial " O " or " 999 " method should never be used except in circumstances of urgency. The service is free and no payment should be proffered to drivers or attendants.

It cannot be emphasised too strongly that the Ambulance Service is provided only for those patients who really require it. Before recommending a patient for ambulance transport otherwise than in emergency, doctors, midwives, nurses, dentists and others should therefore be satisfied that the patient could not, owing to illness or disability, reasonably be expected to travel by public transport. The ambulance service may be abused at the expense of a patient where need is desperate—and at the cost of his life.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal sessions are held at the Beeston and Stapleford Centres as follows :—

DOVECOTE LANE, BEESTON .. Every Monday and Wednesday
afternoon, 2-4.30 p.m.

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford .. On alternate Thursday after-
noons, 2-4.30 p.m.

The Doctor is in attendance at each session.

CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS :**Dovecote Lane, Beeston**

Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	}	Medical Officer attends the Centre on Tuesdays & Fridays & consults on alternate Thursdays by appointment.
Thursdays „		
Fridays „		

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford

Mondays 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.	}	Medical Officer attends on Wednesdays each week, and on alternate Mondays.
Wednesdays „		

Ordnance Depot, Chilwell

The 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in the month, 10 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends every session.
---	---	--

Health Visitors are in attendance at each Ante-Natal and Child Welfare session.

IMMUNISATION CLINICS

Immunisation Clinics are held twice monthly, one being held at the Beeston Centre on the first Tuesday morning of the month and one at the Stapleford Centre on the first Friday afternoon of the month. Vaccination Clinics are arranged as necessary.

SCHOOL CLINICS**Dovecote Lane, Beeston**

Mondays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends on both days
Thursdays „		

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford,

Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends on Tuesdays.
Fridays do.		

DENTAL CLINICS**Dovecote Lane, Beeston**

Wednesday mornings if available.

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford,

Thursdays	}	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
-----------	---	---

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston :—

Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	} From first Tuesday in October to end of April.
Fridays, do.	

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford :—

Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	} From first Tuesday in October to end of April.
Fridays, do.	

SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS

1. Monday afternoon and Wednesday all day in Beeston.
2. Monday and Thursday mornings in Stapleford.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CLINICS

Alternate Friday mornings, 10.0 to 12.0 noon—Beeston.

Alternate Friday afternoons, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.—Stapleford.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The expansion of this service continues, and at the time of writing four full-time and eight-part-time Home Helps are employed by the Nottinghamshire County Council in this district.

Home Helps are available for households where domestic help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. The charge for their services is now two shillings per hour, but the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied in cases where the householder is unable to afford the standard charge.

A Sub-Organiser and a Case-Worker are employed in this district and have office accommodation at Dovecote Lane Clinic, Beeston. The telephone number is Beeston 56603.

DAY NURSERIES

There are two non-residential Day Nurseries in the district, a fifty-place one at Stapleford and a smaller forty-place one at Beeston.

There remains a great demand for female labour in the district, and consequently there are still substantial waiting lists for both Day Nurseries. Priority is given to those cases where the mother is of necessity the bread winner.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

The provision of draught-proof cots with hot-water bottles, blankets, etc., and an ambulance is made for all premature infants requiring transportation to hospital. They are accompanied by a Midwife or Health Visitor.

Similarly equipped cots are provided for such infants nursed at home.

The services of a Consultant Paediatrician are available when required.

(b) Provided by Other Bodies

RHEUMATISM CLINIC

A Rheumatism Clinic held in the Chilwell Memorial Hall is run by the British Red Cross Detachment, two sessions being held weekly, on Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon during the months October to May.

Patients are treated on production of a Doctor's certificate ; three masseurs (two from the General Hospital and one from the Red Cross Detachment) being engaged.

NURSING IN THE HOME

1. **Infectious Diseases.** All cases of Infectious Disease which cannot effectively be isolated at home and nursed by members of the household are removed to Isolation Hospitals. No assistance is available from any other source for nursing infectious disease cases at home.

2. **General.** There are six district nurses operating in the district, four appointed by the Beeston Nursing Association, one by the Chilwell, Attenborough and Toton Nursing Association, and one by the Stapleford Nursing Association. These Associations function on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens from cases or suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Pneumonia, Dysentery, Food Poisoning and complications of Pregnancy and the Puerperium are sent for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, 63, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham. There is no charge for this service. A small stock of tubes, swabs, etc., for these purposes is kept at the Health Department, Beeston.

SCABIES AND PEDICULOSIS

The Scabies Clinic at Bramcote continues to function. On receipt of a request from the Local Medical Practitioners, Factory Medical Officers (all of whom have been circularised that this clinic is still functioning), School Medical Officers or any other source, arrangements are made for those concerned to attend at the Special Scabies Clinic at Bramcote Park for treatment.

The patients are given a hot bath and are treated twice, usually on successive days, with Benzyl Benzoate.

A Benzyl Benzoate product with a vanishing cream base has been used successfully on very small children for whom the normal 25% Benzoate emulsion proves too irritating.

Lethane Oil is still supplied free to cases of Pediculosis.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year a Mothers' Club was organised under the chairmanship of Miss Harrison, meeting in the evenings at the Child Welfare Centre at Beeston. By December, 1950, there was a membership of 142 mothers, and an average attendance during the year of 65. The following speakers gave addresses on various aspects of health :—

	Visits
Mr. Marrow, County Council Health Education Officer ..	6
Dr. Black, County Council Maternity and Child Welfare Department	1
Miss Cottee, County Council Home Help Organiser ..	1
Mr. Mason, County Council Dental Officer	1
Nurse Harrison, Health Visitor, Beeston Clinic	1
Dr. Bebbington	1

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1950

The following are the results of medical examinations of Council employees in connection with the Council's Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes.

Number of Superannuation examinations	..	0
Number of examinations for Sick Pay Scheme	..	63
Number Accepted		58
Number Rejected		3
Number accepted conditionally		2

SECTION "C"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

With the exception of a few isolated properties, the whole of the district obtains its water from the Nottingham Corporation. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, has no plumbo-solvent action and no complaints have been received.

Seven samples taken from the mains and examined bacteriologically at the Public Health Laboratory were reported to be satisfactory.

Four samples of well water were also taken, two being examined bacteriologically at the Public Health Laboratory and two being submitted to chemical analysis and bacteriological examination by Mr. W. W. Taylor, Public Analyst. All proved to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

Refuse Collection. Since the issue of the 1949 Report our refuse collection fleet has been improved by the addition of two S. and D. rear-loaders, one a moving-floor vehicle delivered in July, 1950, and the other a Fore and Aft tipper received in January, 1951. These vehicles are proving very satisfactory and conditions more nearly approaching "dustless-loading" are being achieved. It is hoped to take delivery of a further two Fore and Aft tippers in September this year, when our vehicles will comprise:—

- 4 S. and D. rear loading refuse vehicles ;
- 2 Guy side loading refuse vehicles (one a spare) ;
- 1 Guy vehicle used mainly for salvage work ;
- 2 Brush Electric Ponies on Waste Food Collection.

Shortage of labour is our worst problem at the moment, due to the great demand for manpower throughout the area. In an effort to counteract this shortage an incentive bonus scheme is being given a trial.

Refuse Disposal. I referred last year to the urgent need for improvement of the Destructor plant:—

- (a) To improve working conditions, and
- (b) To further facilitate the salvaging of waste materials.

Detailed plans have now been prepared and approved in principle by the Council and forwarded to the Ministry for their comments and it is hoped their approval. This is a sorely needed improvement. My comments on labour shortage amongst the refuse removal personnel, apply with equal if not greater force at the destructor, and I see little hope of this shortage being remedied unless working conditions are greatly improved.

Salvage of Waste Materials. Materials to the total value of approximately £6,837 have been salvaged and sold during the year ended 31.3.51, an increase of some £1,353 over the previous year.

The following tables are self explanatory :—

**Particulars of Materials Salvaged during the year ended
31st March, 1951 :—**

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT SOLD				VALUE		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	558	12	3	0	4155	5	1
Textiles	10	19	1	7	147	5	6
Raw Kitchen Waste ..	416	13	2	0	1145	17	2
Baled Tins	525	14	1	0	1305	15	10
Scrap Iron	42	9	1	0	76	4	7
Bottles and Jars		11	3	0	6	3	0
	1555	0	3	7	£6836	11	2
Steam					90	0	0
Bonus from Paper from Thames Board Mills—							
July/Sept., 1950 ..					12	10	0
Oct./Dec., 1950 ..					22	10	0
Jan./Mar., 1951 ..					83	10	0
	1555	0	3	7	£7045	1	2

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS

Table showing amounts and values of materials salvaged during the past four years :—

Year Ended	Waste Paper		Textiles		Kitchen Waste		Ferrous Metals		Miscellaneous		Total	
	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value
31.3.51	559	4155	11	147	416	1146	568	1382	1	6	1555	6837
31.3.50	533	3060	11	111	385	978	625	1275	3	6	1556	5484
31.3.49	428	2830	18	209	230	345	558	883	3	21	1237	4288
31.3.48	237	1548	7	78	195	293	487	788	7	91	933	2798

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health made by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

Premises	Number of			
	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	8	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	176	125	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ..	197	133	Nil	Nil

Cases in which defects were found :—

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found			No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Ventilation (S 4)	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) Unsuitable	3	3	2	—
Other Offences	2	2	—	—
Total	7	7	2	—

Outwork. 191 Outworkers were notified in the August lists as required by Sec. 110 (i) (c) (3).

They were employed as follows :—

Wearing Apparel, making, etc.	156
Embroidery	6
Hair Nets	3
Lace, lace curtains and nets	24
Trimmings	1
Bleaching, dyeing	1
	191

Of the 191 Outworkers notified, 156 resided within the Urban District and 35 outside, these latter being re-notified to the Local Authorities concerned.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

All complaints of infestations by Rats and Mice were effectively dealt with by the Rodent Officer during the year and it is a tribute to his work over the past few years that we no longer have any "major" infestations in the district. The scheme of free treatment for all infestations of domestic premises which results in prompt notification, has again proved most valuable.

All sewers in the district were treated but very few infestations were found. The related drains in the neighbourhood of these infestations were also treated where necessary.

Any defects found in or around infested buildings or drains which may cause or encourage infestation were reported by the Rodent Officer for remedial action by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The following is a summary of the work done in the area during 1950 :—

No. of Complaints received	337
No. of Premises treated :—	
Private Dwellings	389
Business Premises	17
Council Property	8
	414
No. of Visits	1771

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Summary of Inspections

Housing Act Inspections and Reinspections	..	..	..	2297
Public Health Inspections and Reinspections	..	..	..	1263
Overcrowding or rehousing	..	..	..	23
Stables and Pig Styes	..	..	..	45
Animals and Fowls	..	..	..	72
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	77
Refuse Accumulation	..	..	..	48
Dustbins	..	..	..	1040
Vermin	..	..	..	83
Outworkers	..	..	..	216
Factories	..	..	..	72
Schools	..	..	..	12
Shops Act	..	..	..	156
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	174
Storage of Petroleum and Carbide	..	..	..	28
Re. Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	6
Number of Interviews	..	..	..	301
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	245
Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	25
Applications for Building Licences	..	..	..	2
Refuse Collection and Salvage	..	..	..	378
Number of Visits made for the purpose of Inspecting and testing				
Drainage to New Buildings	..	..	..	405
Number of Visits made re. Existing Drainage	..	..	..	570
Number of Blocked Drains Cleared by Council Workmen	..			489
Number of Rooms Disinfected in Connection with Infectious				
Diseases	..	..	..	117
Number of Rooms Disinfested	..	..	..	11
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	11
River Pollution	..	..	..	14

SECTION "D"—HOUSING

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1781
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	------

(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ..	3560
2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations ..	2
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	2
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	821
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	834
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	62
(2) Numbers of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	57
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	8

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
--	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
---	--

(a) by Owners	10
-----------------------	----

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	1
--	---

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6
--	---

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
--	-----

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil
---	-----

4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

As pointed out previously it is impossible without carrying out a survey to give figures indicating at all accurately the degree of overcrowding in the district. Even on the standard set by the Housing Act, 1936, and which is considered to be a very low standard, it is thought that the amount of overcrowding is relatively high.

NEW HOUSES BUILT

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

By the Local Authority—Permanent	206
Pre-fabricated	nil
By private enterprise	42
	248

This brings the number of post-war houses built to the end of 1950 to 1282.

By the Local Authority—Permanent	784
Pre-fabricated	100
By private enterprise	398
(Including five rebuilt war-damaged houses)	
	1282

REPORT OF THE HOUSING WELFARE OFFICER ON THE YEAR 1950

The following table compares the work done by the Department during the year with that done in 1949.

	1949	1950
Number of new Houses let	124	201
Number of new Bungalows let	14	—
Number of Council dwellings which became vacant either by the tenant exchanging into another Council house, or relinquishing the tenancy ..	61	49
Number of Council tenants who exchanged dwellings on the Housing Estates	58	55
Number of exchanges effected between the tenants of privately owned houses and Council houses ..	13	31

Number of Applicants housed from the Council's waiting list for housing accommodation	156	213
Number of New Applications received	533	439
Number of Interviews and Housing Enquiries carried out	3,191	2,897
Number of Visits made by the Housing Welfare Officer	730	1,021

SECTION " E "

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Summary of Visits

Bakehouses	61
Butchers' Shops	111
Ice Cream Premises	177
Other food premises	103
Food Inspections	113
Milk Sampling	62
Water Supply	11
Fried Fish Shops	63
Cafe Premises and Restaurants	83
Dairies (Retailers)	39
Dairyman's Vehicles	23

A. Milk Supply

No. of Registered Milk Producers .. :	18
Number of Producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk within the District (has two herds)	2
Number of Producers of Accredited Milk within the district	5
Number of Registered Retail Purveyors with Dairies within this Urban District (excluding Producer Retailers)	13
Number of Registered Retail Purveyors with Dairies outside this Urban District	6

Number of persons selling Bottled Milk only (already bottled when received)	54
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Special Designation

Number of licensed Pasteurisation Plants in the district ..	1
Number of licensed Sterilisation Plants in the district ..	1
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk	4
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk	9
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	4
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	10
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell sterilised milk	1
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Sterilised Milk	58

Milk Sampling

68 samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory. Of the 68, 65 were reported as entirely satisfactory, two failing to pass the Methylene Blue Test and one being reported as insufficiently pasteurised and failing the phosphatase test.

It should be mentioned that where the atmospheric shade temperature in the immediate vicinity of samples of Pasteurised Milk has exceeded 65°F, the Methylene Blue Test shall be void. This applied in the case of four of the above-mentioned samples.

Results of all laboratory tests of samples, whether favourable or adverse, were communicated to the persons from whom the samples were obtained. Two of the satisfactory samples were taken from schools.

Where unsatisfactory results were obtained steps were taken with the dairies concerned to try to prevent a repetition.

On the whole 65 satisfactory samples out of a total of 68 can be taken as a very satisfactory result.

The samples taken were as follows :

Type of Milk.	No. of Samples taken.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
T. T.	4	4	—
T. T. (Certified)	3	2	1 (Failed Methylene Blue Test)
Pasteurised	33	32	1 (Failed Phosphatase Test)
T. T. Pasteurised	19	19	—
Sterilised	6	6	—
Heat Treated	3	2	1 (Failed Methylene Blue Test)

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

The Nottinghamshire County Council are the Authority responsible for the administration of the above Act and we are indebted to Mr. Gregory, the Chief Food and Drugs Inspector, for the following particulars of work done during 1950.

	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Samples of various food and drugs examined by the Public Analyst ..	46	44	2 *
Samples of Milk examined by the Inspector (Gerber Test).. ..	153	153	—
Samples of Milk examined under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1949	90	84	6

*The two samples of food reported as unsatisfactory were :—

1. POTTED MEAT which contained a small amount of starchy filler, and should therefore have been described as potted meat paste. A warning was issued.
2. TOMATO SAUCE which was found to contain seven parts per million of copper and 488 parts per million of Benzoic Acid. The stock was withdrawn from sale and the matter taken up with the importers.

B. ICE CREAM

There were at the end of 1950, 114 premises registered in the district for the sale and/or for manufacture of Ice Cream. They can be classified as follows :—

No. registered to manufacture ice cream by heat treatment	3
No. registered to manufacture ice cream by the cold mix process	11
No. registered for sale only of ice cream—	
(a) manufactured within the district	8
(b) manufactured outside the district	92
	— 100

During the year 177 inspections were made of ice cream premises, and 87 samples of ice cream were taken. 19 of these were examined by the Public Analyst for fat content which varied between 3.7% and 12%, with an average of 7.1%. The remaining 68 samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test at the Public Health Laboratory and below is a summary of the results obtained.

Persistent unsatisfactory results encountered from one firm outside the district supplying wrapped ice cream to several premises in the district, caused much concern to this department, the Public Health Laboratory Service, the Manufacturers and the Health Department of the district wherein the ice cream was manufactured, before matters were remedied and satisfactory Methylene Blue results were obtained.

It seems probable that a sporing organism was responsible for the bad Methylene Blue results.

The total samples taken were classified as follows :—

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
32	16	13	7

The results from the cases referred to above were :—

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
1	3	10	5

So that, excluding these, our results were reasonably satisfactory, as follows :—

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
31	13	3	2

The following is an explanation of the above grades :—

Grade					Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue
1	..	..	..	..	4 hours or more
2	..	..	..	..	2½ to 4 hours
3	..	..	..	..	½ to 2 hours
4	..	..	..	..	0 hours

Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory test itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

CONDEMNED FOOD

Cheese 88 lbs.	Cake Filling 112 lbs.	Rabbit 1 tin
Pastry Mixture 18 packets	Cake 84 lbs.	Soup 13 tins 19 lbs.
Sponge Powder 50 lbs.	Bacon 1 tin 8½ lbs.	Cod's Roe Spread 36 tins
Prune Puree 1 tin	Christmas Pudding 1 tin	Salad Cream 38 jars 6 bottles
Fruit Juice 8 tins 4 lbs.	Bisto 8 packets	Tomatoes 135 tins
Tea 2¼ lbs.	Pickles 3 bottles	Fish 15 tins 40 lbs.
Cereals 39 lbs.	Sausage 98½ lbs.	Meat 65 tins 490¾ lbs.
Fish Paste 2 tins	Beans 21 tins	Vegetables 50 tins 18 cwts. 4¼ lbs.
Sauce 16 bottles	Milk 143 tins 199 lbs.	Preserves 37 jars 2 tins 61½ lbs.
Mock Rice 43 lbs.	Fruit 52 tins 9 gallons pulp 1 jar 1 packet (dates) 3 cwts. 82 lbs.	Tomato Juice 2 tins
Coffee 5 bottles	Butter 3 jars (Sun-pat) 1 lb.	Flour 3 bags 20 lbs.
Horlicks 2 jars		
Junket Powders 21 lbs. 2 ozs.		
Cordial 1 bottle		
Nescafe 3 tins		

SECTION " F "

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and other Diseases

On receipt of notification of an Infectious Disease the following procedure is put into practice :—

- (a) In cases of Scarlet Fever, Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Fever or Diphtheria, etc., the home of the patient is visited by one of the Sanitary Inspectors, who reports regarding the home conditions, contacts, and the advisability of removal to hospital. Swabs are taken where necessary and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for investigation for bacteria, and the Health Department arrange the removal to hospital of all cases requiring hospital treatment or isolation. The Health Visitor and/or School Nurse is also notified of all appropriate cases, and it is her duty to visit and educate the parents regarding contact periods, isolation periods, and to follow up school and pre-school contacts who are susceptible.

Disinfection of premises and library books is carried out by the staff of the Health Department as and when necessary.

Head teachers of the schools in the district are notified of all cases of infection occurring amongst their children. They, too, are required to notify the Health Department of any cases of infection occurring in their schools as soon as they become aware of such.

In cases of Measles and Whooping Cough the Sanitary Inspector does not visit, but an informative letter is sent to the parents instructing them in the duties of isolation and quarantine, and pointing out the penalties for neglect.

Wherever possible in cases of suspected food poisoning all utensils and all food still remaining from meals taken during the 24 hours preceding the onset of symptoms are submitted for examination.

In the event of an epidemic of food poisoning, dysentery, etc., the co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory staff is requested.

Cases of, and Deaths from, Notifiable Diseases during the past five years.

Disease	Total Cases Notified					Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Scarlet Fever ..	69	58	95x	107x	98	52 ^Δ	0	1	0	0	0
Diphtheria ..	4	5x	2x	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia and Post Abortive Sepsis ..	5	3	4	9	5	2	2	1	1	0	1
Pneumonia ..	22	12	12	29	39	7	15	18	17 ^o	23	20
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ..	54	41	67	60x	49	19	22	26	11	22*	20
Tuberculosis—Other Forms ..	8	2†	8†	9†	8†	3	4	5	4	3	5
Erysipelas ..	5	6	4	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	2	5	4	18	2	2†	0	0	1	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Measles ..	116	568	345x	703	158	2	0	1	1	0	0
Whooping Cough ..	36	55	141	36	247	6	0	1	0	1	2
Dysentery ..	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Encephalitis ..	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	3	19	1	—	—	—	0	0

† Inward transfers—no actual notification received. x Includes non-civilians.

o Includes one death from Acute Primary Pneumonia

* Includes two cases discovered after death.

† One confirmed Polioencephalitis.

Δ One Scarlet Fever admitted to Hospital was confirmed as being Tonsillitis.. One was confirmed as Measles.
 There were five cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year, of these four were domiciliary confinements.

1. Immunisation in relation to Child Population

	Under 5 years	Between 5 and 15	Total under 15
Estimated Children in area—mid 1950	4,597	7,271	11,868
Number immunised during 1950 ..	594	61	655
Total number immunised at 31st December, 1950	2,607	6,362	8,969
Percentage Immunised	56.71*	87.49	75.57

* Since immunisation is rarely carried out in children under one year this figure cannot exceed 80%.

2. Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation

No. of Cases notified and confirmed	No. of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation	Deaths
Nil	Nil	Nil

OTHER SELECTED DEATHS

Number Registered	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
From Cancer	60	84	92	64	89
From Diarrhoea (under two years)	1	1	4	1	1
From Influenza	13	2	—	9	6
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	34
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	2

DIPHTHERIA

One case of diphtheria was notified during the year but the diagnosis remained unconfirmed. It will be observed that there has been a fall in the percentage of children immunised and it must be stressed that the need for immunisation is as great as ever.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

This function is carried out by the District Medical Officer of Health, acting, with the consent of the Urban District Council, as an Agent of the County Council.

Number of persons primarily vaccinated during 1950:—

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	171
(ii) By Private Practitioners		169

Number of persons re-vaccinated (during 1950):—

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	32
(ii) By Private Practitioners		112

Number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1950:—

	Born in year							Tot. Imm.
	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941 —45	1936 —40	
No. Immunised	53	454	599	763	738	3330	3032	8969

Total of children under 15 in area	..	..	11,868
No. immunised	..	..	75.57%

POLIOMYELITIS

There were two isolated cases of poliomyelitis notified during the year. One case was non-paralytic while there was a very mild degree of paralysis in the other. Neither case died.

FOOD POISONING

19 cases of Food Poisoning occurred during the year, and 16 of these were in the fourth quarter.

In six cases the agent causing the outbreak was isolated.

In two cases *staphylococcus aureus* was discovered and in four *salmonella typhi* was the causal organism. In two cases the contaminated food was improperly cooked, and in four cases the hygienic conditions under which the food was prepared and eaten were unsatisfactory.

In 18 of the cases the food related to the outbreak was eaten at home, and one case occurred following a picnic.

During the year a series of lectures on "The need for increased cleanliness in the handling of food" were given to members of the Food and Drink Trades, and to the public. These lectures were supported by suitable films which were shown by the personnel of the Central Office of Information.

A similar lecture was given to canteen workers in the Chilwell Ordnance Depot. These lectures were well supported and lively discussions generally followed.

TUBERCULOSIS
New Cases and Mortality during 1950.

Age Period (Years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
5—	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	1
10—	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
15—	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
20—	0	4 1*	1	1	0	1	1	1
25—	7 1*	7 5*	0	0	3	0	0	0
35—	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0
45—	6 1*	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
55—	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
65 and Upwards	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	29 2*	20 6*	4	4	13	7	2	3

* Inward Transfers—no actual notification received.

